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Armstrong, in his Gaelic Dictionary, says, that *Athair*, is derived from the old Celtic word *At*, which means *father*. I am of opinion that the Irish word *Athair*, is derived from a source more original than the Latin; because it is a historic fact that, at the time of Tacitus, there was a dialect spoken in Ireland having no connection with the Latin, for at this time Ireland was pagan, and outside the limits of the Roman empire. Tacitus says of Ireland:—

"Hibernia medio inter Britanniam atque Hispaniam sita, et Gallico quoque mari opportuna, solum coelumque et ingenia, cultusque hominum haud multum a Britannia differunt. *Melius aditus portusque per commercia et negotiatores cognita.*" It might be urged, however, that the pagan Irish had had another word for father, which, on the introduction of the Latin, was suffered to fall into disuse, and *athair*, corrupted from the Latin word *pater*, adopted in its place. I answer, that that supposition is not borne out by even the semblance of probability, because the word for *father*, in almost every language in the east, from which the different streams of population have flowed, begins with *at*.

The Turkish is *Atta*. *Atta* is a Greek term of respect to an aged man:—"ATTAM pro reverentia seni cuilibet dicimus quasi cum avi nomine appellemus."—*Pomp. Fest.* *At* signifies parent in *Atavus*, greatgrandfather.

Ána, i. e. *Mater Deorum Hibernensium*, *no ba mairt dhá na bhatair na de*, de cujus nomine dá cjc *n-anann* *gar luachair* nominantur, ut fabula fertur, i. e. *amairt a deairt na scelaide*.

"Ána, the mother of the Irish gods;" so called, "*because she fed or nurtured the God's well.*" From her (two hills) "the two paps of Ánan, in Luchair, are called, as story tellers relate.

Keating tells us, that there are two hills in Luachair Deaghaidh, in Desmond, (i. e. the barony of Iraghticonnor, Co. Kerry,) called *Da cjc Óana*, from *Danan*, the mother Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba, three Tuatha de Dannan sorcerers, who were so famous in the necromantic arts, that they were styled Gods.*

Keating sets this down as true history; but the author of this Glossary, who certainly had more genuine historic records before him than Keating, speaks of it as fabulous: *amairt a deairt na scelaide*, ut fabula fertur, as story tellers relate.

Ánaire .j. jnairt: jrt .j. bar; *amairt ion gab Mórán mac Maoín jr an tíg an áil*. "Dá don djc jrt" .j. don díg báir: *anaire dhá .j. jnairt*; *ar a báine jr corimairt fura ljr báir*; *ojr nj bj nj deirte jn*, quasi exsanguis mortuus, i. e. *amairt do beir gan fuil*.

Anairt, (*poisonous draught*), i. e. *Inirt*: *irt*, i. e. *death*, such as that taken by Moran, son of Maon, in the drinking house. "Dá don djc jrt," "*the colour of the deadly draught*," *anaire*, therefore means *lethiferous*. This draught was *pale coloured*, and the name may be derived from that circumstance, viz., *similar to the colour of death*, containing no redness—quasi exsanguis mortuus, as it were without blood.

The Moran, son of Maon, here mentioned, was chief judge to Feradach Fionfeachtach, King of Ireland, A.D. 90. His justice was so celebrated, that it is said that the *Torques*, or chain of gold, which he wore as the badge of his office, would expand around the neck of a true witness, and contract to such a degree as to cause suffocation around the neck of a false one. The traditional memory of this is so well preserved to this day, that it is a common expression for a person asseverating absolute truth, to say, *tabairt jn Mórán an*, "*I would swear by Moran's chain to its truth.*"—O'Flanagan, in Transactions of the Gaelic Society, pp. 39, 40.

I never before saw any account of Moran's death. That

he should have been poisoned by his own party is no to be wondered at. He was son of Carbry Caitchenn, the plebeian usurper of the throne of Ireland, and officiated as his father's chief judge. We are told that he declined the offered succession, and sent his son *Neiri*, with an epistle inviting and directing the lawful prince how to act. It is quite natural to suppose that his own party were highly enraged at his conduct on this occasion, and that they, looking upon this, his love of justice, as treachery, caused a poisonous draught to be administered to him, in order to be revenged of him for abandoning their cause, and to deprive the lawful king of the advantage of his wisdom and instruction.

"*Amairt*, *absolution*, quasi *amner*, *ab eo quod est amnestio*, full remission."

"*Ánairt*, nomen secundi gradus poetarum."

"*Áxal*, (the name of St. Columbkille's guardian angel,) *ab auxilio* quod Angeli hominibus præbent."

J. O'DONOVAN.

* Haliday's Edition, p. 206.

ANCIENT IRISH TRUMPETS.

Among the various remains of antiquity daily found in Ireland, and almost peculiar to our island, there are none of greater interest as evidences of our early civilization, than the brazen war trumpets, of which there are a variety of forms, and sizes, but all indicating, in their ornaments and style of workmanship, an age very remote indeed. Molyneux, Ledwich, and Beauford, it is true, after their usual fashion, assign those ancient instruments to our northern invaders, and their opinions have been received by the learned of other countries with a degree of respect to which they are but little entitled, inasmuch as that they are wholly unsupported by evidence, and are at variance not only with facts, but even rational conjecture. Our ancient trumpets bear internal evidences of being the work of the same people who manufactured our "punic fashioned swords, &c." golden ornaments, and other antiquities with which they are usually found; and until evidences can be produced to show that all equally claim a Danish origin in Christian times, we must refer their introduction into this country to a different age and people; for our own parts, we are quite persuaded that they are all equally to be referred to that Eastern or Phœnician colony, which, there can be no doubt, had fixed themselves in our island in the earliest historic times.

The ancient Irish trumpets have been enumerated from our old writers under the following names, viz.—*Stuic* or *Stoc*, *Buabhall*, *Beann*, *Adhare*, *Dudag*, *Corna*, and *Gall Trompa*. It is, however, extremely difficult, if at all possible, now to identify with certainty, any of the above names with the various forms of trumpets commonly found, and of which we shall present our readers with representations. The three cuts which immediately follow are varieties, of what has been generally called the *Stuic* or *Stoc*, which is a brazen tube with a mouth hole on one side so large that no musical note could probably be produced from it, and whose sole use was possibly to increase the din of war. This variety is that which is most commonly found in Ireland; and from the great number which frequently occur together, there can be no doubt of their military use. They are usually of a single piece, and of the size figured in the annexed engravings; but sometimes they are larger, and consisting of two pieces rivetted together, but the latter are rarely found in perfect preservation.

Fig. 1. is copied from a plate in Boate and Molyneux's Natural History of Ireland, and represents one of three trumpets of this kind found in a Cairn at Ballynure, near Carrickfergus in the year 1698. This specimen, according to Edward Llwyd, the Archaeologist, came into the possession of Mr. Malcolm, of Ballingoin, near the Causeway; the other two were carried to England by Sir Andrew Fontaine, and are supposed to be those now deposited in the British Museum. They were about 24 inches in length, and 4 inches in diameter at the end. They had each two loose rings by which they were slung on those who carried

them, and the hole through which they were blown was so large as to cover the mouth. The circumstance of these trumpets having been found in a cairn, sufficiently proves their Irish origin and Pagan age, as none of those monu-

ments in Ireland can be attributed to the Danes or ascribed to Christian times. The cairns, though sepulchral, were also altars, and hence the origin of the Irish word "Cairnech," a priest.

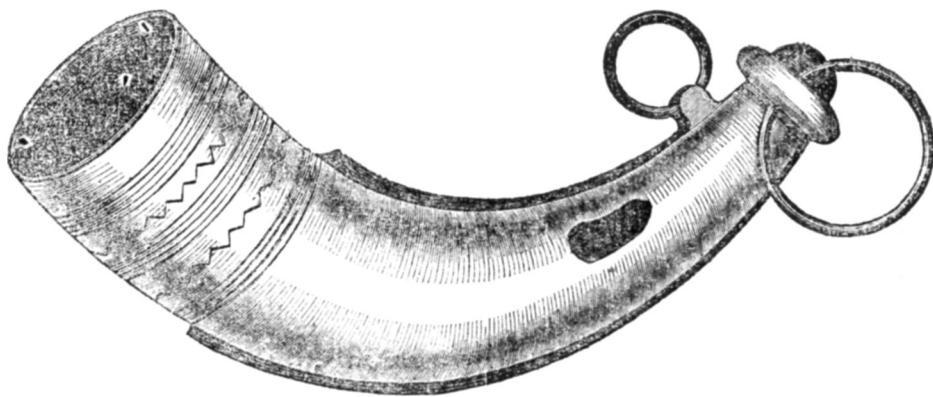


Figure 2, represents a smaller trumpet or horn of the same description as the preceding one, the diameter at the end being but two inches and a half. It is entirely without ornament, and has but one hole for the cord or ring by which it was hung. This horn was found, with many others, a few years since, in a bog near Birr, together with several Crotals and other brazen antiquities, now in the possession of Lord Oxmantown, Mr. Cooke, of

Birr, and the Dean of St. Patrick's, to the latter of whom the engraved specimen belongs. A fine example of this description of horn is also preserved in the Museum of Trinity College; and there is also one in the collection of the writer, which is of ruder workmanship, and without the usual globular termination at the top or upper end: It was found in the County of Cork.

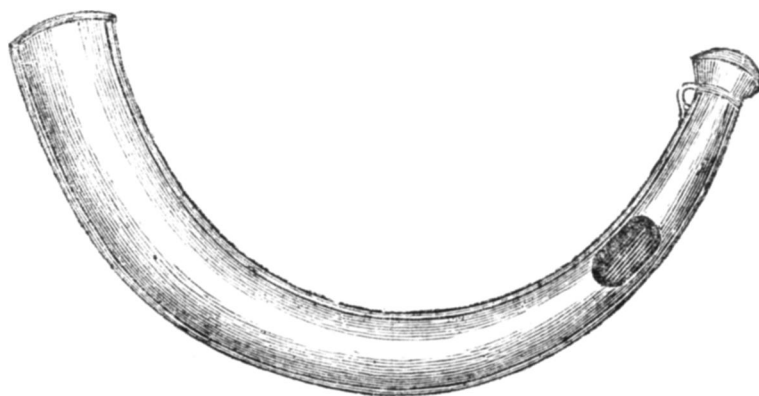
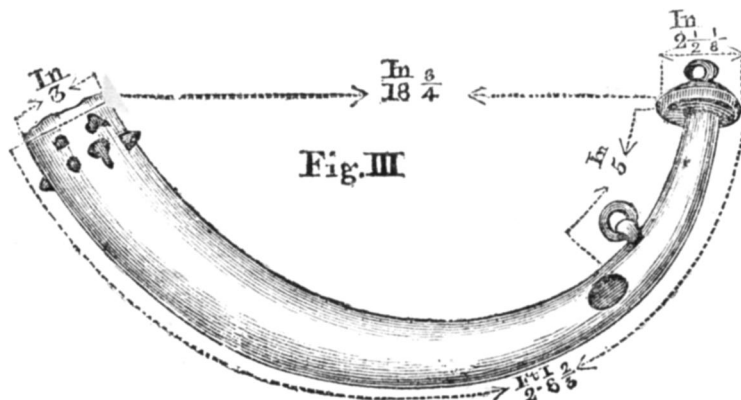


Figure 3, is a trumpet of the same description as those already given, but ornamented with conical points at its lower extremity. This trumpet was found with ten or twelve more a good many years since in a bog between

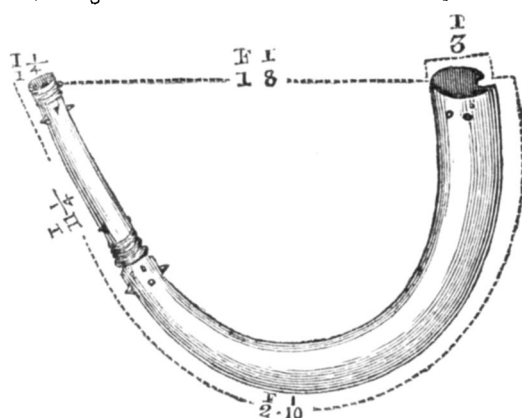
Cork and Mallow, and has been engraved by Smith in his History of the County; by Cooper Walker, in his IRISH BARDS; and by the Society of Antiquarians of London, in the VETUSTA MONUMENTA.



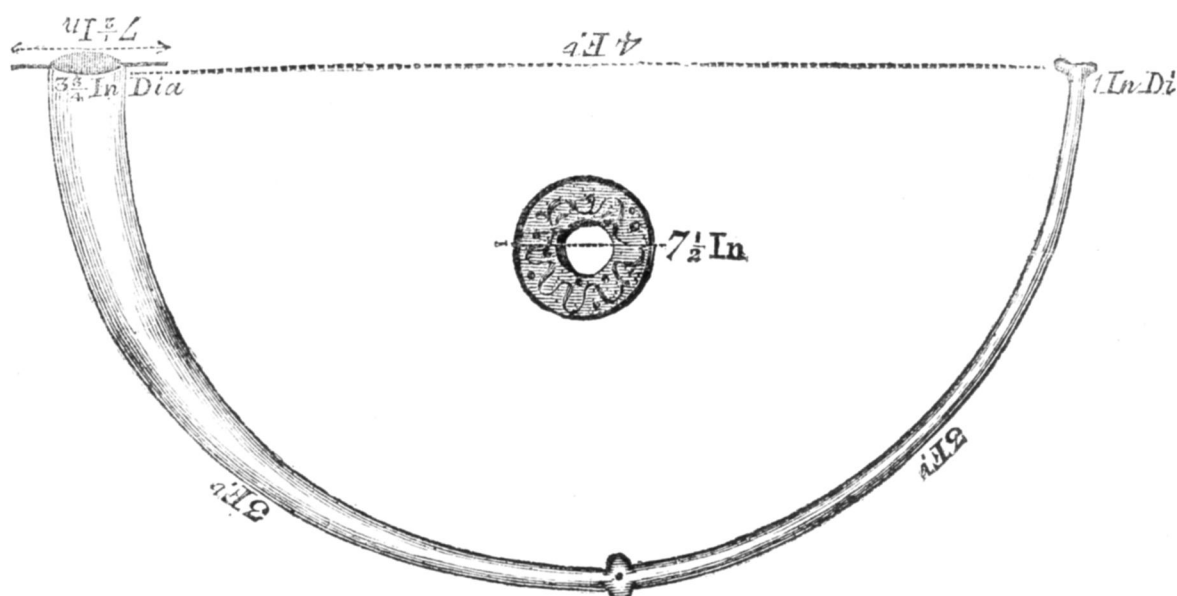
Several of the trumpets found at that time were of a different construction from those already noticed, inasmuch as that they each consisted of two pieces, viz., a curve pipe, and a small strait tube, fitted exactly to enter

into the small end of it. These were not sounded as the former, but from the end, in the manner of a common trumpet. The mouth-piece of each was wanting, and it is evident that they had also another joint. The diame-

ter of the tube at the upper end was one inch and a quarter—at the lower, three inches. Their entire length was nearly four feet. Doctor Burney was of opinion that these might have been a kind of musical trumpet.



Our next wood cut represents a trumpet of a different construction from any of the preceding, and of greater elegance of form and workmanship. It was found with three others of the same description, in boggy land on the borders of Lough-na-shade, near Armagh, the property of Robert Pooler, of Tyross, Esq. They were all of nearly the same size, form, and structure, and consisted of two joints forming a semicircular sweep of about six feet. The diameter of the tube at the small end was one inch, and at the larger end three inches and three-fourths. No solder had been used in their construction yet they were perfectly air tight; for the edges of the plate of which each was formed, had been very neatly and very ingeniously rivetted to a thin strap of brass, placed directly under the joints, and extending the whole length of the instrument. At the lower end of the tube here was a circular plate, seven inches and a half in diameter, and elegantly ornamented with the graver. One of these curious trumpets was presented by Mr. Pooler to Lieut. General Alexander Campbell, and by him removed to Scotland. The second was given to Colonel Hall, of Armagh. The third was purloined; the fourth, and most imperfect of the whole, is the one now in the possession of Mr. Pooler.



Two similar trumpets to those above described were found near Bush mills, County of Antrim, in the summer of 1827, and sent to England as a present to the late Dr. Clarke; and we are informed by Dr. Stewart, in his valuable history of Armagh, that a much finer instrument of this kind was found in a peat moss, in the town-land of Arbrin, county of Down, about the year 1800, by a Mr. Joseph Martin. The two joints of this trumpet, when placed together, formed an almost semicircular curve, eight feet four inches in sweep. The diameter of the smaller tube was uniformly the same from beginning to end, viz. three fourths of an inch; the greater tube was three fourths of an inch at the smaller, and, at the larger extremity, three inches and five-eighths. This trumpet, Dr. Stewart remarks, was so perfectly air-tight that when the person who found it applied the larger tube to his mouth, and blew strongly into it, the gong-like noise which it produced attracted the attention of many of the people who resided in the adjacent townlands. In like manner, the late Arthur Brown, senior fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, observes of one of the trumpets found near Armagh, that, having been sounded by a trumpeter belonging to the 23d regiment of dragoons, it produced, as he was informed, a tremendous sound, which could be heard for miles. These descriptions well agree with the accounts, left us by ancient writers, of the trumpets of the Gauls and Celts. "They have amongst them (says Diodorus Sic. V. 30, speaking of the Gauls)

trumpets peculiar as well to themselves as to other nations these, by inflation emit an hoarse sound, well suited to the din of battle." And Polybius (Lib. 2.) says, "and the parade and the tumult of the army of the Celts terrified the Romans; for there was amongst them an infinite number of horns and trumpets, which, with the shouts of the whole army in concert, made a clamour so terrible and so loud, that every surrounding echo was awakened, and all the adjacent country seemed to join in the horrible din." (See also Livy, Lib. 5. 34.)

These passages point with much greater certainty to the sources whence our trumpets have been derived, than the conjectures of those who give them a Danish origin in our island. That the warlike nations of the North may have used horns or trumpets in battle is by no means unlikely, though we do not find mention of them in their poems, but there is no evidence of their having had the skill in the compounding of metals, or the taste in workmanship, which the Irish trumpets exhibit. Besides, we have direct historic evidence of the use of bronze trumpets in Ireland for centuries before their arrival in it. The horn or trumpet of St. Patrick, which was carried into Wales, is described by Cambrensis, in his Itinerary, p. 824, who expressly says, that it was of bronze,—*non aureo quidem sed æneo*; and we know that St. Patrick's workers in metals were not foreigners, but Irishmen. This horn was deemed sacred, and it is not improbable that such had

been previously in use among the pagan Irish priests, as Vallancey and others state. We know, that amongst the Hebrews the horn was used in religious ceremonies. It was the office of the sons of Heman, the Levite, "to lift up the horn." Chr. 1, ch. 23, v. 5. The origin of our trumpets might, with much greater rationality, be attributed to the Romans, for their *Lituus*, as engraved in Montfaucon's antiquities, appears to have been exactly similar to the trumpet above; and an instrument of this kind, supposed to have been Roman, has been found near Battle, in Sussex, a plate of which was given to the public by Grose, in his *Treatise on ancient armour*. But the Romans had no connection with Ireland, and it is most probable that they and the Irish derived their trumpets from a common Celtic source. P.

ON DRAM-DRINKING.

By MARTIN DOYLE, Author of "Hints to Small Farmers," &c. &c.

Of all the pernicious habits to which the working classes of the British Islands are addicted, there is not one more injurious in its effects than that of indulgence in the use of ardent spirits.

I shall not enter into a calculation of the astounding number of gallons of liquid poison sold in England, under the name of gin, nor of the no less enormous quantity of whiskey vended in Scotland and in our own country; nor shall I stop to grumble against our Government for the encouragement which they afford to the demoralizing consumption of spirituous drink, farther than to *hint* that, if ever I shall become Chancellor of the Exchequer (and more unlikely things have happened within the last two or three years), I shall act upon my present conviction, that the best mode of arresting the fatal propensity for dram-drinking, is by taxing the materials of it so highly, and by reducing the number of poison-venders so effectually, as to place the means and the multiplied temptations to excess beyond the reach of those who abuse the existing facilities to their own destruction. I admit that there are difficulties in the way of taxations and prohibitions which I would impose; and these I will fairly consider and argue with my Lord Althorp, whenever we may be face to face (though on opposite sides) in the Hall of St. Stephens—such as, smuggling, illicit distillation, and injury to barley growers; but the difficulties are not insuperable.

The system at present pursued by the legislature is to raise a revenue without any regard to moral consequences, as if its amount, however great, could counterbalance the misery which results from the encouragement of a national vice, degrading in its nature and ruinous to countless multitudes; as if the temporary advantage of a few millions of money to the exchequer can compensate for the broken health, ruined happiness, abandoned industry, and annihilated properties and morals of millions of men, to say nothing of the eternal ruin of the immortal soul.

Alas! the baneful effects of drunkenness are but too obvious. The impoverished families which occupy our towns and villages, are sad examples of this contagious and destructive vice. In every street and lane, at every cross-road, the spirit-shop is to be found. Magistrates grant licenses without scruple or investigation. Every where temptation to his besetting sin assails the drunkard; even in the grocer's shop the ready dram of adulterated and deleterious spirit is openly presented, or stealthily dealt out behind a sugar hog'shead surmounted with a pair of tea-chests, as if the other temples of Satan were not sufficiently multiplied for the misery of men.

The cottage, or the lodging room, bears testimony to the degraded character of the occupant: dirty and noisome children in filthiness and rags—seldom or never subjected to the influence of soap and water—rarely sent to school or to their place of religious worship, either because their clothes (if any) are in pawn, or from the total recklessness of the wretched parent, in whose bosom every feeling of conjugal or paternal love is extinguished. He, insensible to the pride of self-respect and honest independence, has not feeling to prefer the happiness of his wife and children to the gratification of his depraved and abominable passion.

The petty pawnbrokers office is a sad nuisance to the community. It is well known that the articles of the poor are in most instances, pledged for liquor; cloaks, gowns, petticoats, aprons, blankets, things essential to their use or comfort, are consigned in pledge, by mothers of families, for sums varying from 3d. to 1s. 6d., and seldom exceeding the latter amount. Those articles which are chiefly in requisition are quickly, nay, daily redeemed; and thus the blanket is made

"A double debt to pay,
Warmth by night, and whiskey by the day."

To give a notion of the prodigiously disproportioned ratio between the sum lent and the interest paid by the wretched borrower, Mr. Chadwick, of London, in his able report to the poor-law commissioners, has furnished an accurate calculation.

In such cases, the cost of drunkenness is incalculable. The distiller's trade and the publican's vocation are now the most thriving; the infirmities of their fellow creatures become the occasions of their unbalanced profits; and the legislature encourages the moral ruin of our people, with an indifference at which every sober and reflecting person shudders.

When I was young, (a pretty considerable time ago), ardent spirits, comparatively with their present consumption, were used in very small quantities; beer and porter were the general beverage of the lower orders, and the worst effect which resulted from stowing in malt liquor by the gallon was stupefaction or sickness; the brain was not stimulated as it is by the alcohol of whiskey; ferocity of temper, diseased liver, and consumption, were not the general diseases of that day. The moderate drinker had (and still has in England, where ale and beer are consumed) a robust and healthy appearance. The habitual dram-drinker is always an emaciated, sallow creature, indicating, by his very aspect, the poison within; his lips are livid, his breath pestiferous, his eyes dim, his hand trembling, and his nose tipped with blue; he has no appetite for wholesome food, fails in his strength, and prematurely dies.

Unhappily, the taste, in this country, for ardent spirits has become so general that brewers will find great difficulty in recalling or exciting a desire for malt liquor. If, however, spirited individuals or companies would make the experiment of giving such beer as England and Wales, and a few places in Ireland, afford, aided by legislative interference, they might effect much change in the national taste. The habit of fuddling malt liquor is, however, to be guarded against, especially by those who are not hard workers, just as much as any other abuse of the good things which are provided for us.

But to return to the subject of *dram-drinking*, with which we are most familiarized, in this our whiskey-tipping isle. I shall state a few cases of the deplorable effects of it, which have occurred in my own neighbourhood.

The first is that of a regularly bred attorney, who once ranked as a gentleman (not merely by law, but by character); he became an abandoned drinker. By comparison, all our other drunkards were sober men. His clothes (for his relatives, from shame-sake, were obliged to supply them to him occasionally) were regularly either besmeared with mud, from his rolling in the streets, or torn to ribbons in his furious fits, within two or three days from the time of his first receiving them. The boys of the town, in mischief, following him, through the streets, to irritate and excite him, provoked a feeble and unavailing retaliation. Females fled at his approach, for his besotted faculties were void of even the slightest sense of the decencies required by civilized life. When the stupor of each fit was over, should he experience any sensations of hunger, he would eat if a compassionate hand set food before him; but no prudential considerations seemed to warn him that he might want a meal again. On receiving his monthly remittance from his friends, who had sent him to my neighbourhood to avoid the scandal of his presence, it was lavishly poured into the till of some favourite dram-shop, without stop or stint, to supply the demands of his own diseased stomach, or to satisfy the absorbing powers of the drunken and degraded companions in his brutalizing extravagance. Often and often has he been raised up bruised